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MEMORY is, among the faculties of the human mind, that of which we make the moſt frequent uſe, or rather that of which the ageney is inceſſant or perpetual. Memory is the primary and fundamental power, without which there could be no other intellectual operation. Judgment and Ratiocination ſuppoſe ſomething already known, and draw their deciſions only from experience. Imagination ſelects ideas from the treaſures of Remembrance, and produces novelty only by varied combinations. We do not even form conjectures of diſtant, or anticipations of future events, but by concluding what is poſſible from what is paſt.

The two offices of Memory are Collection and Diſtribution; by one images are accumulated, and by the other produced for uſe. Collection is always the employment of our firſt years, and Diſtribution commonly that of our advanced age.

To collect and repoſite the various forms of things, is far the moſt pleaſing part of mental occupation. We are naturally delighted with novelty, and there is a time when all that we ſee is new. When firſt we enter into the world, whitherſoever we turn our eyes, they meet Knowledge with Pleaſure at her ſide; every diverſity of Nature pours ideas in upon the ſoul; neither ſearch nor labour are neceſſary; we have nothing more to do than to open our eyes, and curioſity is gratified.

Much of the pleaſure which the firſt ſurvey of the world affords, is exhauſted before we are conſcious of our own felicity, or able to compare our condition with ſome other poſſible ſtate. We have therefore few traces of the joy of our earlieſt diſcoveries; yet we all remember a time when Nature had ſo many untaſted gratifications, that every excurſion gave delight which can now be found no longer, when the noiſe of a torrent, the ruſtle of a wood, the ſong of birds, or the play of lambs, had power to fill the attention, and ſuſpend all perception of the courſe of time.

But theſe eaſy pleaſures are ſoon at an end; we have ſeen in a very little time ſo much, that we call out for new objects of obſervation, and endeavour to find variety in Books and Life. But Study is laborious, and not always ſatisfactory; and Converſation has its pains as well as pleaſures; we are willing to learn, but not willing to be taught; we are pained by ignorance, but pained yet more by another's knowledge.

From the vexation of pupillage, men commonly ſet themſelves free about the middle of life, by ſhutting up the avenues of intelligence, and reſolving to reſt in their preſent ſtate. And they, whoſe ardour of enquiry continues longer, find themſelves inſenſibly forſaken by their inſtructors. As every man advances in life, the proportion between thoſe that are younger, and that are older than himſelf, is continually changing; and he that has lived half a century, finds few that do not require from him that information which he once expected from thoſe that went before him.

Then it is that the magazines of memory are opened, and the ſtores of accumulated knowledge are diſplayed by vanity or benevolence, or in honeſt commerce of mutual intereſt. Every man wants others, and is therefore glad when he is wanted by them. And as few men will endure the labour of intenſe meditation without neceſſity, he that has learned enough for his profit or his honour, ſeldom endeavours after further acquiſitions.

The pleaſure of recollecting ſpeculative notions is not much leſs than that of gaining them, if they could be kept always pure and unmingled with the paſſages of life; but ſuch is the neceſſary concatenation of our thoughts, that good and evil are linked together, and no pleaſure recurs but aſſociated with pain. Every revived idea reminds us of a time when ſomething was enjoyed that is now loſt, when ſome hope was yet not blaſted, when ſome purpoſe had yet not languiſhed into ſluggiſhneſs or indifference.

Whether it be that life has more vexations than comforts, or, what is in the event juſt the ſame, that evil makes deeper impreſſion than good, it is certain that few can review the time paſt without heavineſs of heart. He remembers many calamities incurred by folly, many opportunities loſt by negligence. The ſhades of the dead riſe up before him, and he laments the companions of his youth, the partners of his amuſements, the aſſiſtants of his labours, whom the hand of death has ſnatched away.

When an offer was made to Themiſtocles of teaching him the art of memory, he anſwered, that he would rather wiſh for the art of forgetfulneſs. He felt his imagination haunted by phantoms of miſery which he was unable to ſuppreſs, and would gladly have calmed his thoughts with ſome *oblivious antidote*. In this we all reſemble one another, the hero and the ſage, are like vulgar mortals, overburthened by the weight of life, all ſhrink from recollection, and all wiſh for an art of forgetfulneſs.

SHRUBS *of* PARNASSUS.

A TANKARD *of* PORTER.

Nunc eſt bibendum. Hor.

THE foaming Cup replete with mad'ning juice
Of *Gallic* Vines, to others taſte I leave.
Why ſhould I ſicken for exotic draughts,
Since with kind hand domeſtic *Ceres* gives
Potation more robuſt?—Repleniſh here—
Boy, take this honeſt Tankard—Fill it high
With buxom Porter, ſuch as *Hercules*,
Was *Hercules* in being, would imbibe.
Behold its pyramid of tow'ring froth
Brown as a nut, and ſparkling on the ſight,
Tho' ſome prefer it, white as *Alpine* ſnow
Or *Cælia's* milky orbs! Encircl'd oft
Amidſt my jovial intimates, to her
Benignant Goddeſs of the Barley-mow,
Who ever guards, and ſwells the ſmiling ear
Her own libation let me offer up
With thanks exulting, till I can no more.
'Tis this enlivens the *Freethinker's* brain,
Great bulwark of the *Robinhood* debate!
By this he dares his florid argument,
And pours forth unpremeditated tropes.
How ſhall I ſpeak its praiſe! This mental balm
To the deſponding chairman, vig'rous nurſe
Of ſpirits warlike, to the ſoldier's breaſt
Impenetrable ſteel, nerve of his nerves,
And comfort to the ſailor in the ſtorm!
Rouz'd from the lethargy of ſleeping thought
By *Porter's* fluid, the mechanic prates
Of ſtate-connections, as at night he ſits
With ſmoke envelop'd over *Trueman's* Mild.
Say! is it he, who pleads for *Britiſh* freedom,
This little Monarch in his potent cups!
Is't he, whoſe ample mind excurſive roves
To where the *Pruſſian* Hero leads his troops
Againſt united forces! This the Man
Who plans an expedition, lays down rules
To ſettle politic concerns, and dares
With ſage advice to dictate to a Throne?
Grant it: but 'tis the *Porter's* manly juice
That animates his organs, gives his tongue
Tho liberty of ſpeech, his hollow thought
Impregnates quick and ſets his brain on fire.
At rich *Hortenſio's* table tho' thou'rt held
In eſtimation cheap, thy charms to me
Are not diminiſh'd; for ſecure from ills
I quaff thy ſalutif'rous ſtream, whilſt he,
(Sad ſlave to appetite, that knows no bounds)
Drinks in each glaſs th' inflammatory gout,
"And thouſand other ills that fleſh is heir to."
Can dear-bought Claret boaſt of ſervices
With thine co-equal? or can Punch itſelf,
However temper'd, or with *Wenman's* rum,
Or *Aſbley's* brandy, or Batavian 'rack,
High-priz'd, diffuſe hilarity like thine!
Abſurd—before the nodding Barley-ſheaf
The *Gallic* vine muſt bow, and *Gallic* Butlers
To the ſtout *Britiſh* Drayman muſt give way.
Now when the evening creeps with gradual ſtep,
And wraps the day within her ſable ſhrowd;
Come, *Tankard*, to my hand, and with thee bring

The pipe, companion meet. Attended thus
My nectar will I quaff, and fill the room
With ſmoak voluminous, till *Morpheus'* wand
Slow-breaking thro' the cloud mine eye-lids cloſe
And fix me ſnoring in my elbow-chair.

J. COPYWELL.

Dr. JAMES's *POWDER*,

For *FEVERS*, and other *inflammatory diſorders*.

Publiſhed by virtue of his Majeſty's Royal Letters Patent.

THIS will remove (as has been experienced in many thouſand caſes) any continual acute Fever in a few hours, tho' attended with convulſions, light-headedneſs, and the worſt ſymptoms; but if taken in the beginning of a fever, one doſe is generally ſufficient to perform a cure *.

It is likewiſe a moſt effectual remedy for all internal inflammations, pleuriſies, quinſies, acute rheumatiſms, and the lowneſs of ſpirits, and uneaſineſſes proceeding from ſlow and latent fevers, which are generally miſtaken for vapours and hyſterics. It is extremely effectual in the *Small Pox*, *Meaſles*, and *St. Anthony's Fire*; and a ſingle doſe remarkably ſtops the progreſs of a cold, and certainly prevents the ill conſequences ariſing from that very common diſorder, the ſource of almoſt all diſtempers.

This Powder (which is a very ſafe and pleaſant Medicine to take) is ſold only by J. Newbery, at the Bible and Sun in St. Paul's church-yard, over againſt the North Door of the Church, London; and by Mrs. Smart at Mr. M'Mahen's in Caple-ſtreet, Dublin, at 4s. 6d. a Paper, containing four doſes, with good allowance to thoſe who buy it for charitable uſes, or to ſell again.

* See a diſſertation on Fevers, and other inflammatory diſtempers ſold at the places above mentioned Price 6d.

NOTWITHSTANDING his Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant to *Thomas Greenough*, *Apothecary* in *Ludgate Street*, his Royal Letters Patent for the ſole Sale of his Tincture, which perfectly cures the Scurvy in the Gums, cleanſes, whitens, faſtens, and preſerves the Teeth; and alſo for his Tincture, which immediately cures the Tooth-Ach, without in the leaſt injuring either the Teeth or Gums; yet the great Demand for theſe Tinctures having occaſioned ſundry Perſons to counterfeit the ſame (ſome of whom, being diſcovered, are now under Proſecution) the Publick are deſired to obſerve, that, to prevent ſuch groſs Impoſitions for the future, the Patentee will inſcribe his Name on a Label on each Bottle, in the following Manner; *T. Greenough*: and none but what are ſo inſcribed are genuine.

N. B. Theſe Tinctures are ſold Wholeſale and Retail by the Patentee T. GREENOUGH, *Apothecary*, at the *King's Arms* and *Peſtle* and *Mortar* in *Ludgate ſtreet*; and by J. NEWBERY, at the *Bible and Sun*, in *St. Paul's Church yard*, over againſt the North Door of the Church, Price One Shilling each bottle.

Good Allowances to Merchants, Captain of Ship, and Shopkeepers, who take Quantities to ſell again.

Monday, FEBRUARY 12.

Advices by a Mail from Holland.

Dreſden, Jan. 19.

WE have juſt received advice, that a body of about 1200 Auſtrian troops have lately entered the territories of Saxe-Gotha, and ſeem to be advancing towards the frontiers of this Electorate; but the Pruſſians are very eaſy with reſpect to the march of that detachment, having more troops in this diſtrict than will be neceſſary to defeat any deſigns of their enemies.

We learn from the New Marche of Brandebourg, that ſeveral large detachments of Ruſſian troops having penetrated again into Pruſſian Pomerania, and advanced by Stolpen and Coſlin as far as the neighbourhood of Colberg, the Count de Hordt and General Malachowſky, had been ſent that way, the former with his battalion of Volunteers, and the latter with his regiment of Huſſars, to endeavour to diſlodge the Ruſſians.

Hague, Feb. 1. All the letters from Sileſia are full of the preparations that the King of Pruſſia is making for opening the campaign early, in order to ſtrike ſome important ſtroke before his enemies can get their forces together.

Hanover, Jan. 26. Twelve of our regiments of horſe and foot have received orders to march, but which way is not known; ſo that whatever is ſaid with regard to their deſtination is mere conjecture.

Heſſe-Caſſel, Jan. 23. The alarm that we were under lately on account of the approach of the French towards this country was not without foundation. The troops which occaſioned it conſiſted of ſome bodies of the Imperial army, and of the army of the Empire that were advancing from Thuringia and Franconia into Heſſe, and were actually arrived upon our frontiers; but we have ſince received advice, that part of them are retired towards Cobourg and Gotha; another part of them were at Smalkalden, but we don't know whether their deſign is to follow the reſt, or to penetrate further into Heſſe.

Theſe motions have obliged the Prince of Iſenbourg to ſend ſome of his light troops towards Hertzfeld; and ſince that, his Highneſs, attended by ſeveral officers of diſtinction, came to a ſeat belonging to the Landgrave within two leagues of Caſſel, and had an interview with the hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, and the Princes of Anhalt and Holſtein, who came thither from Paderborn for that purpoſe; and there theſe Princes concerted proper meaſures for carrying on the operations of the enſuing campaign with ſucceſs againſt the French.

The army of the Prince de Soubiſe and that of the Empire are cantoned in ſuch a manner, that they can unite in two days time, which renders the ſituation of this unhappy country ſtill very critical.

Frankfort, Jan. 25. The Duke de Broglio arrived here a few days ago from Paris, in order to take the command of the French troops during the abſence of the Prince de Soubiſe, who is going to Verſailles to receive his orders concerning the operations of the enſuing campaign. That Prince, before he ſets out for the Court, will make a tour to Darmſtadt, Hanau, Gieſſen, and ſome other of the principal poſts occupied by the troops of his army, which about the beginning of March will be reinforced by two regiments of four battalions each.

Verſailles, Jan. 25. Marſhal Belleiſle yeſterday introduced to their Majeſties and the Royal Family Marſhal Contades, lately arrived from the the army, in order to concert a plan of operations for the enſuing campaign.

Madrid, Jan. 10. The King's diſtemper grows worſe and worſe; for four or five days paſt, his Majeſty has had a continual fever; and as he has no reſt, his ſtrength decays very viſibly; ſo that his Phyſicians have little hopes of his recovery.

They are fitting out in the ſeveral dock-yards of this kingdom 24 men of war of the line; but it is thought the Court will make no other uſe of this armament than they did laſt year, to ſend out ſome ſhips now and then to cruize upon the coaſts of Naples and Sicily.

Naples, Jan. 9. Were we at the brink of a war greater preparations for it could not be carried on here: We not only preſs men to complete the regiments, but alſo to form new ones. The ſame preparations are carrying on for the ſea ſervice; all the men of war and other veſſels are getting ready with the utmoſt expedition. Several pieces of cannon are diſpoſed of in proper places; and within theſe few days a great number of cannon, carrying 24 pounds, beſides mortars and ball, have been caſt here. We expect very ſhortly the arrival of a Pruſſian General of rank to execute a commiſſion of importance at this Court.

Rome, Jan. 17. Letters from Naples adviſe, that the French Ambaſſador reſiding at that Court, had demanded a categorical anſwer, in relation to the ſucceſſion of Don Philip to the Throne of the Two Sicilies, but met with a very diſſatisfactory reception, and that his Excellency was forbid the Court. Upon the frontiers of the Eccleſiaſtical State there are actually 12,000 Sicilian troops upon the march; and, it is aſſured, that by the Quadruple Alliance which is negociating, it is ſtipulated, that the Crown of Spain and the Two Sicilies ſhall be guarantied to Don Carlos.

Cardinal Guadagni died the 12th inſt. in the 84th year of his age, and by his death there are 19 vacancies in the Sacred College.

Peterſbourg, Dec. 30. An Ambaſſador arrived here a few days ago from the Cham of the Calmucks, and made a publick entry into this city: But his retinue made ſuch a mean appearance, that neither he nor they would ſcarcely have been diſtinguiſhed from the populace that ſurrounded them, had not the Ambaſſador himſelf been remarkably clad in a ſheep's ſkin. It's ſaid he is come to deſire the mediation of the Empreſs, in order to prevent the diviſion that has ariſen between the ſons of the Cham of the Calmucks, about the ſucceſſion to the Throne, in caſe of a vacancy, from breaking out into a Civil War; and to get their differences ſettled as ſoon as poſſible in an amicable manner.

LONDON.

We hear that the Governor of Neuf Chatel (late Lord Marſhal of Scotland) is ſhortly expected here, in his way round about to Madrid, whither he is going with the character of Ambaſſador from his Pruſſian Majeſty. The reaſon of his calling at the Britiſh Court firſt, is ſuppoſed to be of a perſonal as well as a publick nature.

Yeſterday morning Admiral Saunders ſet out from his houſe in Spring-garden for Portſmouth, to forward the expedition there.

Admiral Boſcawen's flag is order'd to be hoiſted on board the Namure, at Portſmouth, of 90 guns.

On Friday laſt five men were draughted out of every company in the three regiments of foot-guards; moſt of the men turn'd out volunteers.

Capt. Rowley, Commander of the Mountagu man of war, who was taken priſoner at St. Cas, is arrived at Sir William Rowley's in Bond-ſtreet, from France.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Marquis of Granby arrived in town from Germany, at his houſe in Albemarle-ſtreet.

Laſt week the Lords of the Treaſury ordered 10,000l. to be paid for the uſe of the Foundling hoſpital.

We hear that there are upwards of 100 bales of goods ſaved out of the York Indiaman, that was loſt going into Limerick, which are to be ſent home in the Lord Anſon and Prince Edward Indiamen.

Two French privateers, one of 12 guns and 130 men, the other of ſix guns and 50 men, are taken by the Antigua ſloop of war, Capt. Varlo, and carried into Antigua.

Two Scotch veſſels laden with herrings, were lately taken by the Marſhal Belliſle privateer, about 30 leagues S. W. of Cape Clear.

The Friendſhip, Mackrell, is arrived at South Carolina from Pool, having in her paſſage beat off a French privateer of 20 guns.

The Ruby, Kelſey, with 310 French priſoners from the Iſland of St. John's for France, is loſt on the Iſle of Pico, but 120 of the priſoners, with the Maſter and three of the crew, are ſaved.

We hear that the aſſociates of Dr. Bray have lately ſent a valuable collection of books to Bampton in Weſtmoreland, to found a Lending Library for the uſe of the neighbouring clergy.

A few weeks ſince was committed to the Caſtle of Cambridge, Thomas Underwood, for ſtealing a Mare from a Farmer at Wooddurral, in Norfolk; ſince which he has confeſſed being concerned, with two others, in ſtealing a horſe from Guyton-Thorp, in Norfolk, which they ſold for three guineas; another horſe from Criſſingham, in Norfolk, which they ſold for five pounds fifteen ſhillings; and a mare from a cloſe near Landbeach, in Cambridgeſhire.

A few days ſince eight fellows, part of a deſperate gang of fourteen, living about Thaxted in Eſſex, were committed to Chelmsford gaol: One has turned evidence, and has impeached ſix others; rewards for apprehending of whom are offered by the Juſtices. It appears that this gang have committed a great number of robberies in that and the adjoining counties, viz. from Sir Hervey Elves's, Bt. of Stoke in Suffolk, whence they took a very large ſum of money; widow Davis's, at City-Camps, in Cambridgeſhire; Mr. Felix Wright's, of Pelham; Mr. Daniel Diggon's, of Hempſtead in Hertfordſhire; Mr. Juniper's, near Felſtead; Mr. John Paſfield's, of Rothing; Mr. George Corniſh's, of Much-Rothing; Mr. Wm Taylor's, of Much-Eaſton; Mr. Anthony Orboſton's, of Great Waltham in Eſſex; and the houſe of the Rev. Mr. Cock, at Debden, which they robbed of a great quantity of plate, money, &c. beſides ſeveral robberies on the highway; from whence they have collected, as near as can be computed, upwards of ten thouſand pounds.

On Wedneſday morning as a Gentleman was hunting near Sydenham, and by not putting his horſe right at leaping over a five bar gate, the horſe's feet tripped upon the upper bar, fell upon his rider, and killed him on the ſpot.

Thurſday evening John Johnſon and Patrick Dowling, charged on oath with Piracy and Robbery on the High Seas, were brought from Suſſex, and committed to the Marſhalſea priſon.

Friday Hannah Tedkins was committed to New-Priſon, by J. Fielding, Eſq; being charged on the oath of ſeveral perſons, with breaking open the dwelling-houſe of the Right Hon. Lady Torrington at Hendon in Middleſex, and ſtealing thereout ſeveral ſilver ſpoons and other things.

Tuesday, February 13.

Advices by five Mails from Holland *and* Flanders.

Vienna, Jan. 24.

FREQUENT conferences are held at Court, the chief object of which is the choice of Generals to be employed next campaign. A grand promotion is talked of, in which the Prince of Lowenſtein-Wertheim will be declared General of Horſe, and General Laudohn raiſed to be General of the Artillery.

It is reported that the King of Pruſſia is aſſembling a body of 20 battalions at Ratibor, as if he had a deſign to make himſelf maſter of the proviſions depoſited at Foulneck. No precaution has been neglected to cover that prodigious magazine, and we are continually filling thoſe at Olmutz, which are deſtined for the ſubſiſtance of the army that is to act in Sileſia. The fortifications of that town are raiſed ſix foot higher: Theſe works make it able to command the whole neighbourhood, and render it, if not impregnable, at leaſt of difficult acceſs.

The Emperor, who was ill, for ſome days, of a violent cold, is perfectly recovered.

It is computed that our forces, which will take the field next campaign, will amount to 250,000 men, including in that number a body of Ruſſians, agreeable to the plan ſettled for regulating the enſuing operations. The army will be divided into three bodies; the firſt, under the command of Prince de Deux Ponts, is to enter Sileſia; the ſecond, with Marſhal Count Daun at the head of it, is to penetrate into Brandenburgh by the way of Luſatia; and the third, for which no Commander is as yet nominated, is intended to recover Saxony. According to all probability, the whole will depend upon the ſucceſs the Prince de Soubize ſhall meet with in his operations, who, with the greateſt part of the French army, will endeavour to penetrate thro' the country of Hanover and Heſſe as far as the Elbe.

Our Court would, if poſſible, endeavour to prevent the diſturbances which threaten Italy: Negociations are carrying on for that purpoſe, which may perhaps meet with the deſired ſucceſs.

Francfort, Feb. 1. Letters from Prague make mention of a conſiderable magazine being carried away by General Fouquet, in an irruption which he made into Moravia.

Ratiſbon, Jan. 29. Letters from Breſlau ſay, that the King of Pruſſia had given orders to aſſemble a body of troops, compoſed of twenty battalions, in the neighbourhood of Ratibor, with a deſign to make himſelf maſter of Fulneck, an important poſt on the frontiers of Moravia, where the Auſtrians have eſtabliſhed conſiderable magazines.

Bruſſels, Jan. 29. Recruits from this country are ready to be ſent into Bohemia. They will take the ſame rout with the 1100 that went before them a few days ago, and paſs thro' the town of Namur.

Dreſden, Jan. 24. Field Marſhal Count Seckendorff, who was lately arreſted, by order of the King of Pruſſia, and carried to Magdebourg, is treated with all the reſpect due to his rank and birth. It ſeems, that the principal view in ſecuring him, was to exchange him for Prince Maurice of Anhault Deſſau, who was taken priſoner by the Auſtrians at the affair of Hochkirchen.

We are aſſured, that the army, which is to be commanded by the King of Pruſſia in perſon next campaign, will be complete before the middle of February, and that under the command of Lieutenant-General Count Dohna is more than full already.

Dreſden, Jan. 27. Divers regiments of Auſtrian troops, which were quartered along the river Egra, have marched to Erfurth, the capital of Thuringia, in order to join the army of Prince Soubiſe at the opening of the campaign. The Elbe freezes ſo hard that we daily apprehend the navigation of that river will be interrupted.

Ratiſbon, Feb. 1. The whole military cheſt, being the produce of the Roman Months granted by the ſeveral Circles and members of the Germanick body, had like to have been run away with by a body of thieves, ſome of them having been reſolute enough to force their way into the Town-Houſe, and even into that part of it where the caſh was depoſited; but whether they had not time enough, or the weight was too great for them to carry off, they failed in the execution.

Ratisbon, Jan. 31. The Margrave of Brandebourg Culmbach has formally acceded to the famous arret of the Evangelic body of Nov. 29. In the letter wherein that Prince gives his acceſſion, he ſays, 'That as his Imperial Majeſty 'would not depart from his capitulation, the 'Margrave readily accedes to it.'

The Evangelick Body have received an Imperial reſcript, in which it is declared, that the acceſſion to the ſaid arret had excited the indignation of his Imperial Majeſty, and that it ought to retract it immediately. But that College having deliberated thereupon, on the 23d inſt. it concluded and decreed afreſh, that the Evangelick States ſhould continue firm to the intereſt of their body, and that they ſhould give notice of this reſolution to his Imperial Majeſty *in forma competenti*.

Altena, Feb. 2. On the 26th of laſt month the Pruſſians put a garriſon of 3000 men into the town of Roſtock. The report of the Ruſſians preparing to retire to their own frontiers, and of their having begun to ſell part of their magazines which they had eſtabliſhed in the kingdom of Pruſſia, and of ſeveral places of Poland, is probably without foundation, as there is no mention made of it in the letters received Yeſterday from Konigſberg, and thoſe received to-day from Warſaw.

Hague, Feb. 9. *The following is part of a letter from Swediſh Pomerania.* Every body knows that Stralſund is a place able to ſtop the moſt enterpriſing and daring enemy, and that it is morally impoſſible to take it without beſieging it both by ſea and land. As the former is abſolutely out of the power of the Pruſſians by the bad ſtate of their marine, the only way they have left is, to block it up cloſely, by which means that fortreſs, conſidering its numerous garriſon, will at length be forced to capitulate for want of ſubſiſtance.

The laſt letters from Magdebourg ſay, that the body of Pruſſian troops under the command of General Wedel in the principality of Anhalt was in full march towards Erfurth.

Copenhagen, Jan. 26. A very ſtrong ſquadron is victualling, which his Majeſty has ordered to put to ſea in the ſpring, not only for the protection of our trade, but likewiſe to act as circumſtances may require. The King will go to Holſtein in April to review his troops, and make other diſpoſitions that are judged needful at this time.

Hanover, Jan. 26. As the Officers of our troops who had obtained leave to come here to look after their private affairs, have received orders to join the army as ſoon as poſſible, we conclude it will ſoon be in motion to renew its operations. We hear, that the regiment of Dachenhauſen, dragoons, paſſed the Weſer on the 22d inſt. at Holtzmunden, and that it marched to Witzenhauſen, from whence it will go to reinforce the body of the army under General Prince of Iſembourg. We are alſo aſſured, that ſeveral other regiments are in motion directing their march towards the country of Heſſe-Caſſel.

Hildeſheim, Jan. 30. The army under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, and the body of troops commanded by General Prince Yſembourg, have, within theſe few days paſt, made ſeveral motions, from which the deſign of theſe two Generals ſeems to be to fall with a conſiderable part of their forces upon the army of Prince de Soubiſe, while the reſt of their troops will be employed to watch the grand French army commanded by the Marquis de Armentieres, in the abſence of the Marſhal de Contades.

Francfort, Feb. 1. It is ſaid, that certain advices have been received here, that the Heſſian and Hanoverian troops have made ſeveral motions on the ſide of Hirſchfeld, and that Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, who has had his head-quarters at Munſter ſince the cloſe of the laſt campaign, is making diſpoſitions to transfer them to Paderborn, in order to be the better able to ſecond the operations of Prince Iſenberg.

It is reported, that Chevalier de la Touch, who was formerly Miniſter of France at the Court of Berlin, is at preſent at Breſlau, being charged to make certain overtures to the King of Pruſſia, which, if they be heard, may ſoon bring about a Peace.

A company of French comedians are arrived here from Straſburgh, but have not yet been able obtain a licence from our magiſtrates to exhibit their theatrical pieces.

Cologn, Feb. 6. Notwithſtanding the reports that have been ſpread within theſe five or ſix days paſt, that ſeveral regiments of the army under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, were on their march to form one body and attempt ſome *coup d'eclat*, the French troops of the army on the LowerRhine continue very quiet in their quarters, and are making no diſpoſitions to quit them.

Schwerin, Jan. 29. The Landgrave of Heſſe will ſhortly ſet out from Rinteln for Caſſel, with the Princeſs Mary, his daughter in law.

Parma, Jan. 29. By letters from Naples of the 13th, we are aſſured, that M. Bourgh, Lieutenant-General, Meſſ. Wirtz and Leon, Major-Generals, with 20 battalions and 14 ſquadrons, were in full march towards St. Germain, a frontier town of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, where they were to receive their laſt orders. Other advices from Turin ſay, that the troops of his Sardinian Majeſty, to the number of 40,000 men, expected every moment to be put in motion.

Rome, Jan. 17. The General of the Jeſuits has lately preſented a Memorial to the Pope, the object of which is, to try to moderate, if not entirely revoke the Brief of the late Pope Benedict XIV. with regard to the apoſtolical viſiting of the houſes and colleges of the Society in Portugal. In this Memorial are repreſented the troubles which have attended the execution of the Brief, which is one of the principal arguments uſed againſt it. But the Pope has declared, that he will come to no reſolution on that head, till he be more amply informed of the affair.

Liſbon, Jan. 2. The embargo which was laid on all ſhipping, foreign and domeſtick, was taken off the 29th ult.

Liſbon, Jan. 3. There muſt be ſtrong grounds of ſuſpicion againſt the Jeſuits; for laſt Saturday the King's Miniſters went to the Convents, and viſited even the vaults where they depoſit their dead.

Liſbon, Jan. 8. Within theſe few days all the guards have been doubled before the King's palace, and no one is ſuffered to enter the Court without an expreſs order. M. de Carvalho, the Secretary of State, who, in executing theſe orders, had all the reaſon imaginable to provide for his own ſafety, does not ſtir abroad without a party of horſe guards to attend him.

The whole city is in a conſternation, apprehending very juſtly the conſequences of a conſpiracy, in which the greateſt families in the kingdom appear to be concerned. More perſons are daily impriſoned. The Father Rector of the Jeſuits College of St. Patrick was ordered yeſterday before M. de Carvalho, and after a long examination was committed to priſon. All the Jeſuits houſes are ſtill cloſely guarded.

Rouen, Feb. 1. Capt. Rodrigues, who arrived yeſterday at Havre-de-grace from Liſbon in eleven days, reports, that on the day of his departure twelve more of the conſpirators were to be executed.

Bruſſels, Jan. 28. By letters from Liſbon, dated the 28th ult. we learn, that two ſailors belonging to a veſſel which was ſhipwrecked in her paſſage from the Iſland of Madeira, but who had ſaved themſelves by ſwimming, had, on their arrival at Liſbon, related that there was a civil war in the above Iſland. It having been publiſhed there that the King of Portugal was killed, and that the Duke d'Aveiro had cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed King, by the name of Joſeph II. that the Father of a certain Order had exhorted the people to acknowledge him; that the Governor oppoſed this with all his might, and that there had been bloody combats between the two parties, and that in theſe circumſtances the above mentioned veſſel ſet ſail. Theſe letters add, that ſeveral more perſons, of divers ranks, had been taken up at Liſbon; that the conſpiracy extends further than was at firſt thought, and that notwithſtanding the detection of the chief authors thereof, it might yet occaſion great confuſion in Portugal. Several Jeſuits are taken up, but it is not ſaid whether the Society is concerned or not in this black deſign.

Paris, Jan. 29. It has been reported for ſome days, that two Portugueſe Jeſuits have been arreſted in France, and ſent under a guard to Liſbon, which report may probably ariſe from the unfavourable diſpoſitions which people in general have for the Society.

Feb. 2. We hear that the conſpiracy againſt the King of Portugal was diſcovered in the following manner. The King while he was ill of his wounds lived retired, with a few of his moſt faithful Courtiers. His Majeſty cauſed it to be reported in Liſbon that he was at the point of death. He at the ſame time ordered a veſſel to ſail for the Braſils, and gave the Captain a packet ſealed up, which he was not to open but in a certain latitude. The veſſel having ſailed, and being arrived at the Azores Iſlands, the Capt. opened the packet. He there found an expreſs order from the King to ſtop at that place, to read all the papers and letters that ſhould be found on board, to ſeize ſuch of the paſſengers as he thought ſuſpected, and then return to give his Majeſty an account of what diſcoveries he had made. This order was punctually executed, the papers were examined, the letters opened and read, and the veſſel returned to Liſbon. They were all put into the King's hands, who by that means diſcovered the principal Conſpirators.

Feb. 3. Thirty Members of the Parliament of Byſancon, have been exiled by Letters de Cachet for oppoſing the levy of the Free Gift in Franche Compte.

Paris, Feb. 2. The King has exempted the Clergy from paying their part towards the free gift eſtabliſhed by the edict of Auguſt 1758.

We learn from Marſeilles, that the Minerva frigate is ſailed for Port Mahon with five veſſels under convoy, having on board the regiment of Languedoc, and 150 Gunners belonging to the Royal Artillery.

Paris, Jan. 29. Letters from Breſt adviſe, that M. de Bompart, who had been ſo long detained by contrary winds, ſailed at length on the 24ſt.

Forty thouſand workmen are now employed in our dock yards, and it is believed, that before Midſummer we ſhall have 100 men of war fit to put to ſea.

Breſt, Jan. 31. The Veſtal frigate of 30 guns, arrived here from Martinico, has brought advice that that iſland is in a very good condition; that they were not afraid there of any attempts from the Engliſh, and that the inhabitants were in leſs want of neceſſaries, as a fleet of 15 *Dutch veſſels* muſt have arrived there under convoy of the Floriſſant man of war and two frigates.

Oſtend, Jan. 28. Two Engliſh ſhips of war are cruizing off our harbour to obſerve the Marſhal Belliſle privateer, which is ſtill in our road.

Rome, Jan. 30. The Pruſſian General, who is going to execute a ſecret commiſſion at the Court of Naples, arrived here the 14th.

The malecontents of Corſica have implored the Pope's protection, for which purpoſe Paoli, their Chief, has ſent two Religious of the Iſland to lay before his Holineſs the reaſons they had to ſhake off the yoke of the Genoeſe, but it is believed the Court of Rome will not intermeddle in this buſineſs.

Hague, Feb. 2. The provinces of Utrecht, Gueldres, and Over-Yſſel, have already given their conſent to the marriage of the Princeſs Caroline with the Prince of Naſſau Weilbourg. The province of Groninguen hath declared that it will conform to the reſolution of the province of Holland on that head. We make no doubt but the other Provinces will give their conſent to this marriage.

Hague, Feb. 4. The corpſe of her late Royal Highneſs being placed on a bed of ſtate, will begin to-morrow to be expoſed to publick view, and continue till next Friday. The apartment will be open theſe five days, in the morning from ten to twelve, and in the afternoon from two to four.

Hague, Feb. 6. We hear that the interment of her deceaſed Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Governante, will be about the end of this month, and that the ceremonies will be the ſame as were obſerved at the funeral of the late Prince Stadtholder of glorious memory.

Hague, Feb. 4. Some advices from Conſtantinople ſay, that a fire broke out there about the latter end of December, which laſted 18 hours, and deſtroyed near 5000 houſes; alſo that ſeveral perſons periſhed in the flames. The Porte has endeavoured to engage the Ambaſſadors and foreign Miniſters not to grant any more protections to any of its ſubjects; upon which thoſe Miniſters have conferred together, in order to preſerve that privilege they have ſo long enjoyed.

Stockholm, Jan. 23. For a fortnight paſt we have had the fineſt weather in this country, without the leaſt appearance of ſnow or ice, which furniſhes matter of ſpeculation to our naturaliſts, who obſerve, that during all laſt ſummer we had few nights without white froſts.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Feb. 3. Laſt Tueſday died at his ſeat in Croſbie Park in the county of Wicklow, Sir Warren Croſbie, Bart. who had ſerv'd the crown upwards of 40 years.

Elegant iron palliſadoes are now erected before the great door of St. Patrick's cathedral, which will be a great addition to the beauty of that venerable pile.

Limerick, Jan. 29. Laſt week his Majeſty's ſhip Antelope, of 50 guns, arriv'd in the river, to convoy the two Eaſt-India ſhips to England.

COUNTRY NEWS.

York, Feb. 6. On Wedneſday laſt came on at the Caſtle the election of a Coroner for the Weſt Riding of this county, in the room of Mr. Robert Wood, deceas'd; when his ſon, Mr. Richard Wood, was unanimouſly choſen into that office.

On Saturday laſt Godfrey Wentworth, Eſq; was ſworn into the office of Lord Mayor of this city for the year enſuing, and yeſterday he gave an elegant entertainment at the Manſion-houſe.

Reading, Feb. 10. Among the many remarkable inſtances of the forwardneſs of the preſent ſpring, we are well aſſured, that in the pariſh of Caverſham near this town, there is now a neſt with young thruſhes nearly fledged.

Norwich, Feb. 10. Among the variety of uncommon vegetable productions in the laſt year, the following ſeems not the leaſt extraordinary, viz. a turnip, which was pulled at or near Tudenham in Norfolk, weighed upwards of 29 pounds.

Oxford, Feb. 10. Lately died, at the houſe of Robert Martin, Eſq; at Flefield in this county, Mrs. Brilliana Bray, relict of Edmund Bray, M. D. fourth daughter of Alexander Popham, Eſq; and niece to the late Robert Earl of Oxford and Mortimer.

LONDON.

The King of Spain continues in the ſame languiſhing condition, without any hopes of his recovery. Some accounts ſay, he is actually dead.

Some letters from Sileſia ſay, that the Pruſſian General De Ziethen had ſigned a convention of ſuſpenſion of arms with the Auſtrians, which was to laſt to the latter end of January.

This day General Townſhend ſet out for Portſmouth, to embark there on the expedition.

As did Gen. Wolfe, to go to Cape Breton.

Yeſterday morning arrived in town from France, General Conway, where he hath been to ſettle the cartel for exchange of priſoners.

Extract of a letter from on board the Favourite frigate, dated at Gibraltar, Jan. 8, 1759, to a Gentleman at Liverpool.

'I have now the pleaſure to acquaint you that 'on the 31ſt of Dec. laſt, we had the good for- 'tune to fall in with the Gronyard, a French 'frigate of 26 guns, nine pounders, and 130 'men, from St. Domingo for Cadiz, laden with 'ſugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, tortoiſe-ſhell, 'drugs, &c. which we took after an engagement 'of one hour and five minutes, in which time 'we received conſiderable damage in our rig- 'ging, but loſt none of our men; the prize had 'five killed and 15 wounded, and moſt of them 'ſince dead. She is eſteemed one of the richeſt 'ſhips taken this war, and ſuppoſed to be the 'beſt ſailor the French ever poſſeſſed. She is 'the veſſel who took the Shaw, Capt. Walter 'Barber, of your port, ſome time ago.'

Extract of a letter from Malaga, dated Jan. 10.

'On the 4th inſt. an Engliſh privateer came 'within reach of the guns of the St. Janſkerke, 'Amazon, Welvarentvaitland, and the Caſtor, '(all Dutch men of war bound to Algiers) in 'purſuit of a Dutch ſhip, the Vrow Catharina, 'Capt. Breſlach, from Falmouth, laden with 'fiſh for Naples, with an intent to take the ſaid 'veſſel and carry her to Gibraltar; upon which 'the Commodore (in the St. Janſkerke) made a 'ſignal for all the ſhips to fire into the priva- 'teer; at the ſame time ſending 6 armed boats 'to retake or protect the ſaid Catherina; but 'the privateer fired ſo briſkly into the boats, 'they dared not to board her; the Commodore 'then ordered one of the ſhips to cut her cable, 'and follow the Engliſh man, who thereupon 'quitted his prize, and ſhe is now ſafe in our 'road.

'The French have taken and carried into 'Cadiz, the ——, Dom. Blane, from Gibraltar 'to Briſtol, and the ——, Andrew Odier, from 'Madeira to Plymouth.'

A large Daniſh ſhip, called the Waapen, of Frederickſtadt, Capt. Trock, with 600 hogſheads of ſugar, and 550 bales of Coffee, from St. Thomas to Copenhagen, is taken by a Dover privateer, and ſent into the River Thames.

A Dutch ſhip, Lodewick Verwer, Maſter, from Holland bound to Bourdeaux, was taken the 2d of January, and carried into Gibraltar.

The Jenny and Nancy, M'Can, from Virginia to Antigua; the Suſannah, Ewing, from Glaſgow to Antigua; the Patſey, Way, from Briſtol to Antigua; a ſloop from Rhode Iſland to Surinam; and a brigantine, Campbell, of Liverpool from Africa to the Iſlands, are all taken by the French in the Weſt-Indies.

The Induſtry, Moſs, from Lancaſter to Antigua, is taken in the Weſt Indies.

The Sampſon, Ramſey, from Barbadoes to Cape De Verd, is taken in the Weſt Indies.

The George, Henſley, from Briſtol to the Leeward Iſlands, is taken in the Weſt Indies.

The Amity, Sterling, from Africa, is taken and carried into Martinico.

The Prince Edward, Hookey, from Alicant, laſt from Gibraltar for Briſtol, who ſailed with the laſt convoy from Gibraltar, was taken two days after ſhe came out, and carried into Vigo.

Eighteen ſail of ſhips, being part of the fleet from the Baltic for England, are put into Fleckery in Norway.

His Majeſty's ſhip Antelope is to convoy the Prince Edward, Halden, and the Lord Anſon, Chick, now lying at Limerick, waiting her arrival.

The Anna Galley, Jagers, from Malaga to Hamburgh with fruit, was loſt near the Streights Mouth; but the crew were taken up by the Saltaſh man of war.

On the 2d inſt. was loſt on the Salt-Bank near Middleburg, a Dutch ſhip, William Outweer, Maſter, from Waterford, bound to Rotterdam; the ſhip and cargo will be loſt, but the crew ſaved.

On Friday laſt a perſon collected in Smithfield, upwards of four hundred 36s. pieces, at an advanced price of two-pence halfpenny for each; and one money taker in that market is ſaid to have made upwards of 150l. by this trade in leſs than twelve months.

Two-pence each is likewiſe offered for heavy crown pieces, and a premium of one per cent. for any ſort of ſilver.

We hear from Melford, in Suffolk, that on Saturday the 27th of laſt month one John Cook of that town was killed by the wheels of a waggon running over his head and body. It is remarkable, that he had been a common beggar for ſome years paſt, and that great quantities of ſcraps and broken victuals have been found in his houſe ſince his death, and alſo near 7l. in money, and good bonds, notes, and mortgage-deeds, to the amount of upwards of 600l. ſome of which he had many years received intereſt for.

They write from Brodie-houſe, in the county of Elgin, North-Britain, that on the 24th of Jan. laſt died there, aged 109, William Barns. He was a Gentleman's ſervant at the battle of Bothwell-bridge, and travelled thro' the Weſtern Iſles and Highlands as ſuch, with thoſe aſſembled under the Marquis of Argyll. In the year 1680, he was at London, a ſervant to Sir Robert Dixon, and could give a particular deſcription of the court, palaces, &c. at that time. He enjoyed an uninterrupted ſtate of health, had always an uncommon flow of ſpirits, and eat very heartily. 'Till very lately he could drink a Scotch pint (two Wincheſter quarts) at one draught.

Wednesday, February 14.

From the London Gazette.

Rome, Jan. 13.

A FEW nights ago a fire broke out in the apartment of Cardinal Alexander Albani, which did conſiderable damage. It melted all his plate, deſtroyed a great quantity of Saxon china, and cauſed other conſiderable damages. On the 8th inſtant the Pope's frigates St. Peter and St. Paul, after having careened and refitted at Civita Vecchia, ſailed again from that port to cruize on the Barbary Corſairs.

Florence, Jan. 20. The Duke of Marlborough privateer is arrived at Leghorne to refit, having had an engagement for ſeveral hours with a French frigate called the Pleiade, which was obliged to ſheer off in a bad condition. On the 15th inſt. as the ſhip William, Capt. Randall, with a cargo of fiſh from Newfoundland, was coming into the port of Leghorn, ſhe was taken by a French galliot privateer, in ſight of that port, and carried in there.

Berlin, Jan. 27. The Swediſh garriſon in Anclam has followed the example of that of Demmin. They ſurrendered priſoners of war; but have been permitted to return to Sweden, on their promiſing not to ſerve againſt his Majeſty and his Allies, before they have been exchanged or ranſomed. This garriſon, conſiſting of 1411 men, was chiefly compoſed of detachments from the regiments of Weſt Gothland and Nyland, and from the Green Dragoons. There were alſo taken 238 horſes, 6 pair of colours, 36 pieces of cannon, mortars or haubitzers, and a conſiderable magazine.

Whitehall, Feb. 13. The King has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Hon. Samuel Lord Sandys, the offices of Warden and Chief Juſtice in Eyre of all his Majeſty's Foreſts, Parks, Chaces and Warrens beyond Trent, in the room of Richard Lord Edgcumbe, deceaſed.

His Majeſty in Council was this day pleaſed to appoint Humphry Edwards, of Talgarth, Eſq; to be Sheriff of the county of Merioneth.

[*Thus far the London Gazette.*]

Vienna, Jan. 24. We are informed that if the King of Spain, contrary to the opinion of his Phyſicians, ſhould recover, he is determined to abdicate the Crown in favour of his Sicilian Majeſty; but, at the ſame time we preſume, it will be on condition that he ratifies the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

The King of Pruſſia has ordered a great quantity of money to be ſent to Breſlau. That Prince's forces are ſtill very numerous: he has actually at this time 46 battalions and 54 ſquadrons in the Electorate of Saxony only.

Erlang, Jan. 26. By letters from Jena we have advice, that Gen. Wedel, in the Pruſſian ſervice, is arrived there with a body of troops and a train of artillery.

Amſterdam, Jan. 26. Laſt Saturday they began to beat up for ſeamen in this city, and at Rotterdam, to man the 25 men of war deſtined to protect our trade and navigation. So many offered, that whole gangs above the number required were ſent away. *Bruſſels Gazette.*

Hague, Feb. 2. Laſt Wedneſday Major Gen. Yorke was invited to a conference with the Deputies of the Secret Commiſſion of their High Mightineſſes; at which was delivered to him a reſolution conceived in very ſtrong terms, peremptorily demanding that the King of England might fix a time for the reſtitution of our ſhips detained in the ports of Great Britain. It is alſo ſaid that a formal anſwer is drawing up to Mr. Yorke's Memorial, and that he Deputies of the Admiralties have already given their preliminary opinions. *Bruſſels Gazette.*

Hague, Feb. 6. The Court of Great Britain ſeems diſpoſed to re-eſtabliſh a good underſtanding with this Republic, and it is ſaid all the Dutch veſſels the Engliſh have taken, which are not proved legal captures according to the tenor of the treaty of 1674, are to be immediately reſtored, provided the States General will recede a little from their pretenſions concerning the commerce of their ſubjects.

Hague, Feb. 8. On the repreſentations made by the body of Merchants againſt the declaration of the Court of Admiralty in England, that all Dutch veſſels which have been ſeized, whoſe cargoes ſhould not be made to appear to be Dutch property, on or before the 10th inſt. would be condemned, General Yorke has been requeſted to ſolicit his Court not to precipitate this affair, if they would have the differences between the two nations amicably ſettled. Mr. Yorke has diſpatched an expreſs to London. *Utrecht Gazette.*

Hague, Feb. 7. The 7th of next month is fixt for our annual day of thankſgiving, faſting, and prayer.

Paris, Jan. 29. It is given out here that the King of the Two Sicilies will not ſeat himſelf without trouble on the Throne of Spain, a great part of the Spaniſh nation having deſtined the Crown for the Infant Don Louis, who is greatly beloved, and who probably had a crown in view when he reſigned the Purple.

Toulon, Jan. 22. Notwithſtanding the King of Sardinia is carrying on the greateſt military preparations, even as tho' he was engaged in actual war; yet he is no leſs attentive to ſupport a due police in his dominions, of which the following is a manifeſt proof: A Curate of a country village, not one of the adherents to the Bull Unigenitus, having adminiſter'd the Sacrament to a ſick perſon, contrary to the or-

ders of the Archbiſhop of Turin, that Prelate ſuſpended him; whereupon the Curate made his complaints to the King, who order'd he ſhould be properly provided for; after which his Majeſty ſent for the Archbiſhop, to enquire into the cauſe of the Curate's diſgrace; to which that Prelate anſwer'd, 'That the Curate was 'an inſolent fellow, and had preſumed to diſ-'obey his orders on a very ſerious and important 'occaſion, and that having an entire authority 'over all the Eccleſiaſticks within his dioceſe, 'he thought proper to ſuſpend him from the 'execution of his function, as a puniſhment 'for his diſobedience.' To which his Majeſty anſwer'd, 'I know you have a right to make 'Prieſts and Curates; it is I that have made you 'what you are. I command you therefore to 'give to the Curate a penſion of 2000 Livres a 'year; for it would be highly indecent for a 'Prieſt to be reduc'd to beggary.' Upon which the Archbiſhop immediately reſtor'd the Curate, hoping by that means to be excus'd from paying the Penſion; but the King gave him to underſtand, that he intended the Penſion ſhould be continued to the Curate during his life. Theſe ſummary determinations, when they tend to prevent Scandal, and promote good Order, generally produce a ſpeedy and happy effect.

PORT NEWS.

Goſport, Feb. 9. Sunday arrived at Spithead, his Majeſty's ſhip Stirling-Caſtle. She was paid the day before ſhe came from that port.

The Commiſſioners are gone to Spithead to pay the remainder of the wages on board the Medway man of war and Pallas frigate.

The Chatham, Capt. Lockhart, is order'd to ſea.

Yeſterday prize-money was paid on board the Falmouth man of war at Spithead. The foremaſt men received 7l. 16s. each.

The ſame day arrived at Spithead from Plymouth, the Orford man of war. She is to be paid here.

Portſmouth, Feb. 9. Yeſterday arrived the St. Quintin, Domingas Furtatus, maſter, from Fyal, having on board ſome Frenchmen that were caſt away on that place.

Portſmouth, Feb. 12. The ſquadron for America under the command of Rear Admiral Holmes has been expecting a wind a great while; it conſiſts of the Somerſet, Terrible, Northumberland, Royal William, Trident, Diana, and Seahorſe.

The ſquadron that will follow theſe ſhips, and be under the command of Rear Admiral Saunders, will be ſoon ready, waiting only the Admiral's arrival, and conſiſts of the Neptune of 90 guns, Newark, Warſpite, Intrepide, Alcide, Shrewſbury, Stirling caſtle, Orford, Medway, Veſtal, Trent, and Eurus.

There are already at Louiſbourg and Halifax the Princeſs Amelia, Burford, Captain, Devonſhire, Vanguard, Bedford, Prince Frederick, Prince of Orange, Windſor, Centurion, Sutherland, Arundel, Scarborough, Kennington, Penguin, Hind, Portmahon, Squirrel, and Succeſs.

Capt. Corniſh is to have the command in the Eaſt Indies as a Commodore, and is to go in the Lenox.

Friday arrived from Plymouth the following ſhips, viz. the Dublin, Alcide, Southampton, Jaſon, Tamer, Shannon, and Acteon.

Admiral Holmes is going to hoiſt his flag on board the Dublin. He has already ſhifted his Lieutenants for that purpoſe.

Capt. Montague has got the Raiſonable; Capt. Geary the Reſolution; and Capt. Goſling the Lenox.

This day 15l. prize money was paid to each fore-maſt belonging to the Fortune ſloop.

LONDON.

They write from Stockholm of the 27th ult. that great preparations were making in all their ſea ports for fitting out a large fleet next ſpring; and that it was reported there that the court of Sweden was determined to enter into a Convention with three other powers, in order to obtain ſatisfaction for all the loſſes and depredations their ſubjects have ſuſtained during this war.

The Governor of Stralſund has declared to the garriſon, that he had orders to defend the place to the laſt extremity; but the troops under his command ſeemed to have very little ſtomach for fighting.

A native of Rochelle being ſettled in the Eaſt Indies, and having got a very large eſtate, left it to an only ſon, and committed the care of him and his effects to the Reverend Fathers of the Order of Jeſus. That ſon dying, his relations in France commenced a ſuit for his eſtate, which, after long delay, has been at length finally determined before the Great Council, who have condemned the Order to pay the ſum of eight millions of livres, with intereſt, from the deceaſe of the ſon, to the heirs of the father, and have ſubjected all the eſtates of the Jeſuits, in the French dominions, to the payment of his great debt.

On the 20th of laſt month an earthquake was felt in different parts of Germany. At Dirnkrut, about twelve league from Vienna, it was very violent, greatly terrified the inhabitants, and did conſiderable damage.

A Jeweſs, named Rachael Salomons, died a few days ago at Amſterdam, in the 109th year of her age, and enjoyed all her ſenſes to the laſt moment of her life.

The recruits and recovered men belonging to the different regiments of horſe, dragoons, and foot, in Germany, are to march immediately to Dartford, in order to embark at Graveſend for Germany in a few days.

The platform for the center to turn the grand arch over, at London-Bridge, is almoſt complete, the ſtonework being already ſome feet above the two pier heads.

The Right Hon. the Lord Keeper has appointed the following Seals to be held at Lincoln's Inn Hall.

The 1ſt General Seal on Saturday Feb. 17.
The 2d on Friday March 2.
The 3d on Saturday March 17.
The 4th and laſt on Monday April 2.

On Monday a fire happen'd at Lady Lucy Clinton's, ſiter to the Earl of Lincoln, in Charles-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, in her Ladyſhip's room; by which her Ladyſhip was much burnt, as were ſome of her ſervants in getting her out of the room.

On Monday morning a man well dreſſed went into a Goldſmith's ſhop in the Minories, and calling the Shopkeeper by his name, deſired to ſee a watch of about five guineas price; and having fixed upon one, put his hand in his pocket, and ſaid he had not money enough about him; but if he would ſend ſomebody with him to a publick-houſe near, which he told the Goldſmith he kept, he would ſend the money. This removed all ſuſpicion, as he at the ſame time gave orders for a dial for his kitchen. The Shopkeeper told him he might take the watch, and pay for it the next time he came by; but upon ſending down to know ſome particulars concerning the dial, the whole was found to be a trick, and that the Publican's name had been made uſe of by a Sharper.

Yeſterday morning, about nine o'clock, two footpads ſtopt a poor Hawker and Pedlar in Cole-harbour lane, in the road to Dulwich, whom they robbed of a box, containing a quantity of ſilk garters, cane-ſtrings, purſes, &c. to the value of eight pounds.

Thursday, February 15.

Advices by a Mail from Flanders.

Erfurth, Jan. 28.

THE States of Saxony having ſent a deputation to Breſlau to make repreſentations to the King of Pruſſia, all the anſwer they received was, 'I am very ſorry for the fate of your coun-'try, but you ought to remember that we are 'at war.'

Leipſick, Jan. 27. The Town Council has publiſhed an order, for every one to pay a tax of five per cent. out of all their incomes, in order to raiſe the 300,000 crowns remaining to be paid of the 800,000 demanded of them in 1757.

General Beck is raiſing two battalions of Guides, compoſed of the inhabitants of the frontiers of Saxony, Sileſia, and Bohemia, all Watermen, Carpenters, or Fiſhers. They are diſtributed into different bodies, under his command.

Munſter, Jan. 31. The troops are more in motion to-day than for ſome time paſt, and Contributions are demanded with greater rigour than formerly. A triple Capitation is demanded.

Franckfort, Feb. 5. They write from Copenhagen, that the Engliſh Miniſter continues to make ſtrong ſollicitations to engage the King in the intereſt of his nation. But it is not believed that he will ſucceed; on the contrary, the King ſeems inclined to obſerve a neutrality, and at the ſame time to put himſelf in a poſture to defend his own ſtates from all inſults.

Paris, Feb. 3. Some ſcandalous verſes having been handed about at Rennes, the Parliament of Bretagne, always attentive to maintain good Order, made an arret, forbidding any one to print them, under pain of Death.

Paris, Feb. 5. Yeſterday at ſix in the evening, we had to the north of this city, the moſt luminous Aurora Borealis that we have ſeen for many years. It appeared firſt in the eaſt, and extended from thence to the north, and occupied a ſpace of between 120 and 130 degrees. The rays of light which it darted appeared ſometimes more red than others, and ſeemed to terminate at our Zenith. At eight o'clock it was very bright, but the moon's ſhining hid much of its luſtre.

LONDON.

By a letter from Munſter in Germany, by the laſt mail, we are informed, that the number of ſick among the Engliſh troops there, which lately amounted to near 1100, is now ſo greatly reduced, that the whole ſcarce exceeds 20 in all the hoſpitals.

Some letters from Rome of the 24th ult. adviſe, that it is ſpoke there as a certainty, that his Neapolitan Majeſty had accepted the offer'd Guaranty of the Kingdoms of Spain and the Two Sicilies, by the Kings of Great-Britain, Pruſſia, and Sardinia.

They write from Berlin of Feb. 4. that his Pruſſian Majeſty had given Major d'Heyden the command of a regiment, and likewiſe created him Knight of the Order of Merit, for his brave defence of Colberg when he was Governor, then beſieged by the Ruſſians.

We hear the corpſe of the late Marſhal Keith, that was ſlain in the action at Hochkirchen, was brought from Bautzen the 1ſt inſtant to Berlin, and was there interred in the Garriſon Church, with the uſual military honours.

They write from Leghorn, of the 20th of Jan. that a Dalmatian Tartan, Giovanni Moro Maſter, was attacked in the Streights by a Barbary Rover, with whom he engaged for ſome hours; but finding himſelf likely to be overpowered by numbers, ſet fire to the powder-room and blew the veſſel up.

The Batchelor, Carnhill, from South Carolina for Dumfries, is put into the Highlands.

Friday, February 16.

AMERICA.

Part of a letter from a Gentleman in the Eaſtern part of the Province of Connecticut.

"SIR, *Oct.* 13, 1758.

THERE being in ſome of our ancient towns certain ſmall pieces of cannon, perhaps originally procured for their defence againſt the Natives, but latterly uſed on publick rejoicings, and never more ſeaſonably than on the late news of Louisbourg's ſurrender; I beg leave to cloſe my letter with a ſingular effort of this kind, which happened at Hebron, which, though not ſo well furniſhed as the ſenior towns, was, it ſeems, equally elate and ambitious to ſhew its loyalty on that happy occaſion: And accordingly, by illuminations, bonfires, &c. gave many notable proofs thereof; ſtill much regretting their want of ſome more powerful means to expreſs their almoſt inexpreſſible joy and gladneſs, with greater pomp and ſolemnity —

Till, pointed by ſome deep inventive head,
To the next neighbouring Well they ran, they flew;
Where deep imboſom'd in the Earth they found
An ancient Tube, of moſt enormous ſize
Long in domeſtick ſervice. Thence upheav'd
Now meant for mighty deeds: Being ſoon begirt
With all the ſtrength the Cooper's art cou'd lend,
And fortify'd by Vulcan's powerful aid,
High mounted with due elevation, ſhows
Some formidable engine, prompt to give,
Or tell the fate of nations. Pregnate ſoon
With vaſt ſurcharge of blackeſt grain, firſt form'd
For dire deſtructive purpoſe,---dreadful trade!
Now awful ſilence reigns; and every eye
Was fixt, and every ear, ev'n Nature's pulſe
And breath ſtood ſtill to liſten. When ſoon the Heav'ns
Delug'd with fire and ſmoke; tremendous roar
Fill'd all the region round. Nor more the ear,
Nor the tormented air, nor earth, cou'd bear;
Nor that deep throated engine, er'ſt proſum'd
Impregnable, ſuch mighty ſhock ſuſtain;
But all to ſhivers rent, lay ſcatter'd o'er the plain.
Loud ſhouts ſucceed, Huzza! GOD ſave the KING!
His glorious reign let diſtant ages ſing.
And Britain brave, and juſt, in politicks
Blaſt the deteſted deep laid plots and tricks
Of old Bourbon, old Fleury, and in them, Old Nick's.

LONDON.

On Wedneſday ſailed from Portſmouth Admiral Holmes in the Somerſet, with the Northumberland, Terrible, Trident, Intrepid, Medway, Maidſtone, Adventure, Diana, Trent, Europa, Veſtal, Eurus, Boreas, Creſcent, Baltimore, Scorpion, Seahorſe, Racehorſe, Veſuvius, and Salamander, with 60 ſail of tranſports, ſuppoſed for New-York.

It is reported that Admiral Saunders ſailed early Yeſterday morning, with all the ſhips under his command, on the expedition againſt Canada.

The Duke of Marlborough privateer, Capt. Tanner, of London, has taken and carried into Gibraltar, a large Swede, with bale goods, cochineal, and indigo. The papers found on board prove the cargo to be French property.

The Royal Hunter, Ruſſel, from Nantuckett, a fiſh veſſel blown off the coaſt, and the Tortuda, Downer, from New London, are both taken to the windward of Barbadoes, by a privateer belonging to Martinico, that had been out but ſeven days, and was juſt come into that ſtation.

PROMOTIONS.

On Wedneſday his Majeſty made a promotion of General Officers, Major and Lieutenant-Generals, in all ſixteen.

The Marquis of Granby, the Duke of Kingſton, General Wolfe, and General Waldegrave, are promoted to be Lieutenant-Generals.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Colonel George Townſhend to be Brigadier-General in North-America.

John Cardin, to be Captain in a body of Rangers, to be employed with the forces in an Expedition.

Nicholas Dunbar, Gent. to be Fort Major of Dartmouth.

Third Regiment of Dragoon Guards, commanded by Sir *Charles Howard*.
Edward Milbank, Eſq; Major.
John Manſell, Eſq; Captain.
John Wogan, Gent. Lieutenant.

Second Regiment (Scotch Greys) commanded by Lieut. Gen. John Campbell.
David Home, Eſq; Captain.
John Mitchell, Gent. Lieutenant.
William Douglas, Cornet.

Fourth Regiment of Dragoons, Field Marſhal Sir *Robert Rich's*.
Duke Adams, Gent. Lieutenant.
James Morgan, Gent. Cornet.
Brook Woodcock, Gent. Quartermaſter.

Third Regiment of Foot Guards.
Thomas Burges, Eſq; Second Major.

19th Regiment, Lord *George Beauclerc*.
John Stuart, Gent. Enſign.

47th Regiment, Lt. Gen. *Lafcelles*, in America.
John Morris, Gent. Lieutenant.

62d Regiment, Colonel *Strode*.
William Stewart, Gent. Enſign.

A Battalion to be employed in the Eaſt Indies.
Eyre Coote, Eſq; Lieut. Col. Commandant.
Henry Brown, Eſq; Surgeon.

Col. *Jefferey's* Regiment of Foot.
Francis Lind, Eſq; Captain.
William Blacket, Gent. Lieutenant.
John Hutchinſon, Gent. Enſign.
——— Grant, Gent. Enſign.

Earl of *Loudoun's* Regiment of Foot.
Charles Abbot, Gent. Quartermaſter.
Peter Dumas, Gent. Adjutant.

33d Regiment of Foot, Lord *Charles Hay*.
John Gore, Eſq; Captain.
Anthony Iſaacſon, Gent. Captain Lieutenant.
William Young, Gent. Lieutenant.

49th John Balut, Gent. Enſign.

th Regiment, Col. *George Walſh*, at Jamaica.
Robert Myrie, Eſq; Captain.
——— Rawlinſon, Gent. Adjutant.

Independent Company of Invalids doing duty in the Bahama Iſlands.
Major General William Shirley, Eſq; Captain.
Lieut. Gen. *Wolfe's* Regiment of Foot.
William Steel, Gent. Enſign.

69th Regiment of Foot, Col. *Charles Colvil*.
Thomas Jones, Gent. Lieutenant.

The Rev. Mr. Lort, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, is choſen Greek Profeſſor of that univerſity without oppoſition, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Francklyn, reſigned.

The Rev. Mr. Nelſon, of Morpeth in Northumberland, to the vicarage of Midford.

On Wedneſday laſt the Rev. Mr. Ring was unanimouſly choſen Lecturer of St. James, Garlickhithe.

Mr. Alexander Stirling, to be a General Surveyor of Windows.

MARRIAGES.

James Pearce, Eſq; jun. of Brentwood, to Miſs Kitty Tiſdall, of Walthamſtow.

Thomas Ripley, Eſq; of the Exchequer, to Mrs. Combes, a widow Lady.

Dr. Dobſon, of Liverpool, to Miſs Dawſon, of Chancery-lane.

8. The Rev. Dr. Cornwallis, Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, to Miſs Townſhend, of Strutton-ſtreet.

8. James Hope, Eſq; ſon to the late Mr. Hope, Brewer, to Miſs Jones.

Naſh Maſon, Eſq; to Mrs. Fuller, widow of John Fuller, late of Roſehill, in the county of Suſſex, Eſq; deceaſed.

10. Mr. Jacob Hodgkinſon, an apothecary in Throgmorton-ſtreet, to Miſs Ann Atkinſon, of Ludgate-hill.

11. Mr. George Gale, Haberdaſher in the Strand, to Miſs Littler, of Taviſtock-ſtreet.

11. Mr. George Jackſon, Hatter, in Coleman-ſtreet, to Mrs. Lorkin, of Shoreditch.

DEATHS.

The 22d of October laſt died at Boſton in New-England, in the 72d year of his age, the Rev. Mr. Prince, of that town, well known for ſeveral ingenious diſcourſes, and particularly for one on the taking of Cape Breton towards the end of the laſt war.

December 11, died at Martha's Vineyard, in America, the Rev. Mr. Experience Mayhew, in the 86th year of his age.

The Right Hon. Lord Carberry, in Ireland. His Lordſhip repreſented the town of Weſtbury in Wilts, in ſeveral parliaments.

The Right Hon. the Lady Strange, at Preſton in Lancaſhire, wife of Lord Strange, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Derby, and Knight of the Shire for the county of Lancaſter. Her ladyſhip was one of the daughters of Hugh Smith, of Weald hall, in Eſſex, Eſq;

The Rev. Mr. Webb, Vicar of Blewberry, in Berkſhire.

1. Mr. John Mitchell, of St. Croſs, near Newport, in the Iſle of Wight. He left 100l. to the Society for propagating the Goſpel, (to which he largely ſubſcribed in his life-time) and 50l. to the Society for the promotion of Chriſtian Knowledge, beſides many other charitable legacies.

4. Mr. Robert Caldwall, Leather-dreſſer, in Barnaby-ſtreet, Southwark.

Mrs. King, Bookſeller, near Moorgate.

5. Jacob Love, Eſq; at Barnet.

Mr. Abel Anſmeret, at Chelſea, one of the Cooks to his Majeſty.

6. Mr. John Fiſher, Grocer, in Watling-ſtreet.

6. Sir Thomas D'Oyly, Bart. at Cuxham in Oxfordſhire, a lineal deſcendant, and the repreſentative in honour of the ancient family of that name, who came into this kingdom with the Conqueror. He is ſucceeded in honour by his brother, the now Rev. Sir John D'Oyly, Bart. Sir Thomas having left only a daughter behind him.

Mr. Samuel Mendes, formerly Timber-merchant in the Borough.

The mother of Sir John Hind Cotton's Lady, at Sir John's houſe in Charles-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare.

Mrs. Rainsford, wife of Charles Rainsford, Eſq; Deputy-Lieutenant-Governor of the Tower of London.

7. Mr. Henry Acton, a Grocer, on Ludgate-Hill, the corner of the Old-Bailey: He ſucceeded his brother who was drowned at Mims Wath, about four months ago. It is obſervable, that four Grocers have died ſucceſſively from that ſhop in about three years time, viz. Mr. Barton, Mr. Pemberton, Mr. Corbet Acton, and the now deceaſed.

Edward Williams, Eſq; Barriſter at Law, and Judge of the Sheriff's Court in London; he was at the King's-Bench on Monday.

8. The Right Hon. Elizabeth Viſcounteſs Dowager of Athbrook in Ireland, at her houſe in Jermyn-ſtreet, St. James's. She was daughter of the late General Tatton.

9. Mr. Roſs, Maſter of the Greyhound and Hat Inn, near Kent-ſtreet Turnpike, of a Fit Apoplexy.

Mr. Roddy, Diſtiller, in partnerſhip with Mr. Baker, at his houſe in Coleman-ſtreet.

11. Mr. Miller, Attorney, in Goodman's-fields.

12. Mrs. Ann Jamiſon, an ancient maiden Lady poſſeſſed of a conſiderable fortune in Jamaica, at her houſe in Bloomſbury-ſquare.

The Aſſize of Bread ſet forth by order of the Lord-Mayor on Tueſday laſt, which took place on Thurſday.

WHEATEN.	Weight l. oz. d.	Price s. d
Penny loaf or 2 halfpenny ditto	0 12 5	0 1
Two penny loaf	1 11 2	0 2
Three penny loaf	2 8 11	0 3
Peck loaf	17 6 0	1 8½
Half peck loaf	8 11 0	0 10¼
Quartern loaf	4 5 8	0 5

HOUSHOLD.	Weight l. oz. dr.	Price s. d
Penny loaf or 2 halfpenny ditto	1 1 15	0 1
Two penny loaf	2 3 14	0 2
Three penny loaf	3 5 13	0 3
Peck loaf	17 6 0	1 3½
Half peck loaf	8 11 0	0 7½
Quartern loaf	4 5 8	0 3¾

Note, 16 drams an ounce, and 16 ounces 1 pound.

The Wheaten Bread is to be marked on the top with WH, and the Houſhold with an *H*, under the Penalty of twenty ſhillings.

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	146	Males	176
Females	132	Females	180
In all	278	In all	356

Decreaſed in the burials this week 7.

Diſeaſes and Caſualties.

Aged 28. Conſumption 67. Convulſions 100. Dropſy 12. Fever 46. Lunatick 3. Meaſles 7. Mortification 2. Small-pox 24. Stilborn 6. Teeth 23.

Cut his throat 1. Died by cutting off a leg 1. Drowned 1. Killed by a fall 1.

BANKRUPTS.

Robert Foſter, of Myton, in the county of the town of Kingſton upon Hull, William Adams, and John Holmes, of Southwark, Surry, Tanners, Bankers, and Partners.

Thomas Haworth and Benjamin Hawarth, both of Kingſton upon Hull, Merchants and Partners.

Richard Hill, late of Halifax, Yorkſhire, Merchant.

William Stavely, of Ruſſel-Court, Middleſex.

Thomas Murry, of Deptford, Kent, Merchant.

Benjamin Barns, of Puddle-dock-hill, London, Shopkeeper.

Selegman Moſes, of Bows near Southgate, Middleſex, Dealer and Chapman.

John Stephenſon, of Kingſton upon Hull, Merchant.

William Newman the younger, of Newport in the Iſle of Wight, Cornfactor.

Ann Conner, of St. James Weſtminſter, Milliner.

John Thwaite, of London, Broker.

FINE Muſlins and Lawns of all Sorts are now ſelling very cheap, at FORSTER's *LINEN WAREHOUSES* at *Charing Croſs*, and in *Portugal Street, Clare Market*, and near the *Bridge* in the *Borough*. Alſo fine Muſlin Neckcloths at 2s. and 3s. a-piece; very fine plain *Scotch* Gauze, at 2s. and 2s. 6d. a yard; Damaſk and Diaper Table-cloths at 3s. and 6s. a piece; very large and fine ditto at 8s. and 12s; fine *Scotch* Hollands, of the beſt Fabric, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. a yard, that will waſh and wear as well as foreign Hollands; fine *Iriſh* Cloths, of the beſt Fabric, at 16d. a yard; ſuperfine ditto from 2s. to 5s; good ſtrong *Iriſh* Sheeting 1s. a yard; fine ditto, 18d; ſuperfine at 2s. and 3s; fine ſtrong *Holland* Sheeting at 5s. an ell; white and ſtrong Huckaback Towels, at 9d. a-piece.

N. B. The loweſt Price at a Word.

PRICE of STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 117. India Stock, 134 3-4ths. South-Sea Stock, 98. Ditto Old Annuities, 90 1-4th. Ditto New Annuities, 89 3-4ths. Three per Cent. Bank reduced, 89 a 88 3-4ths. Ditto conſol. 88 3-8ths. Ditto 1726, no Price. Ditto 1751, 88 1-half. Ditto India Annuities, 88 1-8th. Three 1-half Bank Annuities, 1756, 94 1-4th. Three per Cent. ditto 1757, 88 a 87. 1-4th. Three 1-half per Cent. 1758, 95 1-half a 95. Bank Circulation, 1l. 17s. 6d. Prem. India Bonds, 8s. Prem. Life Annuities, no price Navy and Victualling Bills, 2 7-8ths 5-8ths diſ.

To the PARENTS, GUARDIANS, *and* GOVERNESSES *of* Great Britain *and* Ireland.

AT a Time when all complain of the Depravity of Human Nature, and the corrupt Principles of Mankind, any Deſign that is calculated to remove the Evils, and inforce a contrary Conduct, will undoubtedly deſerve the Attention and Encouragement of the Publick.

It has been ſaid, and ſaid wiſely, that the only way to remedy theſe Evils, is to begin with the riſing Generation, and to take the Mind in its infant State, when it is uncorrupted and ſuſceptible of any Impreſſion; to repreſent their Duties and future Intereſt in a Manner that ſhall ſeem rather intended to amuſe than inſtruct, to excite their Attention with Images and Pictures that are familiar and pleaſing: To warm their Affections with ſuch little Hiſtories as are capable of giving them Delight, and of impreſſing on their tender Minds proper Sentiments of Religion, Juſtice, Honour, and Virtue.

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To breathe th' inſpiring Spirit, to implant
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THOMPSON

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